

**1318.3 - Qld Stats, Jul 2009**

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## What's new at ABS ...

### WHAT'S NEW AT ABS ...

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## **EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND HOURS, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 2009**

Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, Aug 2009 (cat. no. 6306.0) was released 17 June 2009. The survey is designed to provide statistics on the composition and distribution of earnings and hours of employees and whether their pay is set by award, collective agreement or individual agreement. Distribution and composition of average weekly earnings and hours of employees is classified by sex, adult/junior, full-time/part-time, managerial/non-managerial, industry, State/Territory, sector (private/government), employer unit size and composition of earnings and hours paid for. Methods of setting pay data are also available by jurisdiction.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- In August 2008, average weekly total cash earnings was \$941.70 for all employees, \$1,131.40 for male employees and \$736.50 for female employees. Average weekly total cash earnings was \$1,196.70 for all full-time employees and \$435.10 for all part-time employees.
- Of the \$1,166.90 average weekly cash earnings of full-time non-managerial adult employees, overtime accounted for 6.9%.
- The most common methods of setting pay for all employees were Collective agreements (41%) and Individual agreements (registered or unregistered) (36%). Award or pay scale only covered 19% of employees and 4% of employees were working proprietors of incorporated businesses.

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## **ANZCO - AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS, FIRST EDITION, REVISION 1**

ANZCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition Revision 1 (cat. no. 1220.0) was released 25 June 2009. The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition (cat. no. 1220.0) was released in September 2006. Revision 1 is the first update to ANZSCO First Edition and includes minor changes to the classification structure and definitional changes for some occupations.

This product comprises an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, the classification structure and definitions for all levels of the classification (major, sub-major, minor and unit groups and occupations). The primary purpose of this product is to aid in the interpretation of ABS and Statistics New Zealand occupation statistics classified to ANZSCO.

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## **MICRODATA: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AND EMPLOYEE EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, BASIC AND EXPANDED CURF, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 2008**

Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia, August 2008 (cat. no. 6202.0.30.001) was released 8 July 2009. This Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) provides information from both the monthly Labour Force Survey and the related Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership supplementary survey. Detailed labour force and demographic characteristics for the civilian population aged 15 years and over are included. In addition, for employees, data is provided on earnings, leave entitlements, superannuation, entitlement to other benefits and trade union membership. This CURF is available on CD-ROM and via the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL). The CD-ROM allows users to tabulate, manipulate and analyse data to their individual specifications. The RADL is accessible for authorised users via the ABS web site and enables the ABS to make more detailed microdata available than on CD-ROM, while still maintaining the confidentiality of ABS data providers. Steps to confidentialise the dataset are taken to ensure the integrity of data, optimise its content and maintain confidentiality of respondents. They include removing any information that might uniquely identify an individual, reducing the level of detail for some items and collapsing some categories.

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### **LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AND EMPLOYEE EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, AUSTRALIA: BASIC AND EXPANDED CURF, TECHNICAL MANUAL, AUGUST 2008**

Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic and Expanded CURF, Technical Manual, August 2008 (cat. no. 6202.0.30.002) was released 8 July 2009. This manual provides information about confidentialised unit record data from the August 2006 Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey.

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### **LEGAL SERVICES, AUSTRALIA, 2007-08**

Legal Services, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 8667.0) was released 24 June 2009. This publication presents results from an ABS survey of businesses and organisations which were mainly engaged in providing legal services. The survey was conducted by the ABS in respect of the 2007-08 financial year to provide detailed measures of the performance and structure of legal services businesses/organisations operating in Australia. It includes aspects such as the composition of income and funding received; details of expenses incurred and characteristics of employment. A state dimension is also presented.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- At the end of June 2008, there were 570 barristers operating businesses in Queensland. These businesses employed 316 persons in addition to the 570 barristers. They generated income of \$211.5 million during the financial year 2007-08 and incurred expenses of \$57.0 million for the same period.
- In Queensland there were 1,910 other legal service businesses that employed 16, 546 persons including 5,317 practising solicitors and barristers. They generated income of \$2,594.1 million and incurred expenses of \$1,913.6 million. These businesses included solicitor firms, patent attorney businesses, service/payroll entities and businesses providing various legal support services.

- At the end of June 2008, there were 35 community legal centres that employed 270 persons. They generated income of \$17.4 million and incurred expenses of \$16.0 million.

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## **STANDARD ECONOMIC SECTOR CLASSIFICATIONS OF AUSTRALIA (SESCA), 2008**

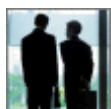
Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA), 2008 (cat. no. 1218.0) was released 22 June 2009. This publication describes the suite of economic sector classifications used by the ABS to produce Australia's official economic sector statistics.

The classifications are:

- Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia (SISCA);
- Public/Private Classification;
- Level of Government Classification;
- Jurisdiction Classification; and
- Type of Legal Organisation (TOLO).

The classifications described in this publication are used in the compilation and publication of the National Accounts, Government Finance and International Accounts statistics as well as other component economic indicators.

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## **INFORMATION PAPER: UPDATE ON ANZIC 2006 IMPLEMENTATION FOR LABOUR PRICE INDEX, 2009**

Information Paper: Update on ANZIC 2006 Implementation for Labour Price Index, 2009 (cat. no. 6345.0.55.001) was released 24 June 2009. The Labour Price Index measures changes in the price of labour services resulting from market pressures, and is unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. It is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Individual indexes are published for various combinations of state and territory, public and private sectors, and broad industry groups.

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## **ENVIRONMENTAL VIEWS AND BEHAVIOUR, 2007-2008**

Environmental views and behaviour, 2007-2008 (2nd issue) (cat. no. 4626.0.55.001) was released 18 June 2009. This publication presents information on people's views and practices on environmental issues, for people aged 18 years and over. The data collected provides information on environmental concerns, personal energy and water use, waste collection and disposal and environmental involvement. Data from this survey are used to obtain a better understanding of the factors that influence people to participate in environmental activities and energy and water conservation practices.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- In Queensland, 82% of people aged 18 and over were concerned about environmental problems. Just over one-half (53%) of Queenslanders aged 18 and over thought that the natural environment was declining. In contrast 15% thought the natural environment was improving and 25% thought the natural environment was staying the same.
- Almost nine out of ten (88%) adult Queenslanders expressed concern about water shortages. Around three-quarters (72%) of the population was concerned about climate change and nearly two-thirds (66%) expressed concern about the accumulation and disposal of household waste.
- Most Queensland adults (88%) reported that they took steps to limit their electricity use and six out of ten (61%) Queensland adults reported that they thought their personal water use had decreased in the last 12 months.
- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Queenslanders aged 18 and over were not involved in any environmental activities. However, 19% signed a petition on environmental issues and 16% donated money to protect the environment.

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## **ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY NEWS, JUNE 2009**

Environment and Energy News, Jun 2009 (cat. no. 4653.0) was released 22 June 2009. This is the newsletter of the ABS Centre of Environment and Energy Statistics (CEES), and is published twice a year. It highlights developments in environment and energy statistics particularly at the ABS.

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## **EDUCATION AND TRAINING MATTERS, JUNE 2009**

Education and Training Matters, June 2009 (cat. no. 4211.0) was released 22 June 2009. Education and Training Matters is a biannual publication of the National Centre for Education and Training Statistics (NCETS). It aims to keep readers informed of developments in education and training statistics and of current projects being undertaken by NCETS.

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## **WHAT'S NEW IN REGIONAL STATISTICS, JUNE 2009**

What's New in Regional Statistics, Jun 2009 (cat. no. 1386.0) was released 24 June 2009. 'What's New in Regional Statistics' is a biannual newsletter about regional and small area statistics. It includes topical articles and reviews of relevant ABS publications. 'What's New in Regional Statistics' highlights developments in statistics relevant to regions, including metropolitan, urban, non-urban and rural areas, and other information of likely interest to researchers, policy makers and other users of small area data.

Interested readers are invited to visit the [Regional Statistics theme page](#) on the ABS website for links to other related information.

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## **INFORMATION PAPER: INTRODUCTION OF THE PENSIONER AND BENEFICIARY LIVING COST INDEX, AUSTRALIA, 2009**

Information Paper: Introduction of the Pensioner and Beneficiary Living Cost Index, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 6466.0) was released 30 June 2009. The ABS has released an information paper outlining the new Pensioner and Beneficiary Living Cost Index (PBLCI).

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) provides a general measure of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by Australian households and is used for a variety of purposes, such as in the development and analysis of government economic policy, the adjustment of some government benefits, and individual contracts.

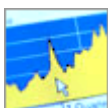
The Pension Review Report completed in February 2009 concluded that an alternative measure of price change more fully responsive to changes in pensioners' purchasing power would be appropriate.

The government has funded the ABS to produce a new index that more specifically reflects changes in the living costs of pensioners and other households receiving income support from the government. In the 2009-10 Budget, the government has indicated that it will use this PBLCI to index base pension rates where it is higher than the CPI. The ABS will publish the PBLCI quarterly commencing on 24 August 2009.

The ABS will progressively improve the index to better reflect the price changes experienced by pensioners and beneficiaries.

This Information Paper provides an overview of the new index including how it is calculated and its relationship to the CPI.

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## **METHODOLOGICAL NEWS, JUNE 2009**

Methodological News, Jun 2009 (cat. no. 1504.0) was released 3 July. The Methodological News is a quarterly information bulletin from the Methodology and Data Management Division. The newsletter features articles and developments in relation to work done with the division.

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## **REVISIONS TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS IN MONTHLY INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES STATISTICS FROM AUGUST 2009, 2009**

Revisions to international standards in monthly international trade in goods and services statistics from August 2009, 2009 (cat. no. 5368.0.55.012) was released 17 June 2009. The ABS presents statistics on Australia's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position which are compiled in accordance with international standards. These international standards have recently been updated. This paper focusses on the publication International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0) and describes:

- the main changes to the international standards
- the timing for implementing the changes in Australian statistics
- the impact on time series in the publication

- the impact on the presentation of statistics in the publication.

In addition, available from the Downloads tab of this information paper are mock-ups of the International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0) publication and related spreadsheets as they will appear following the implementation of the new standards.

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## **INFORMATION PAPER: CHANGES TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS STATISTICS - COUNTRIES AND PORTS, JULY 2009**

Information Paper: Changes to International Trade in Goods Statistics - Countries and Ports, July 2009 (cat. no. 5368.0.55.013) was released 9 July 2009. This information paper summarises changes to the country and port classifications used for the release of ABS international merchandise trade statistics. These changes result, in part from the implementation of the 2006 United Nations Location codes and in part from analysis of overseas and Australian ports data. This paper describes the timing of the introduction of new country and port codes in export and import statistics and the changes made to classifications.

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## **ABS BUDGET OUTCOMES - CHANGES TO THE WORK PROGRAM 09/10 AND BEYOND**

At the end of 2008, the Department of Finance and Deregulation, the Treasury and the ABS, undertook a review of the base funding of the ABS, in response to the reductions made in the ABS Work Program in 2008-09 to remain within our appropriation and the projected deficits the ABS was facing in the out-years. As a result of the review, the Government has announced in the Federal Budget that the ABS will receive an additional \$15 million annually in Government appropriation. For further information please refer to this [link](#).

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## **ABS RELEASE INFORMATION**

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website provides the expected release details for all statistical products due for publication in the coming six months.

The web page 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' is revised on the ABS website at the beginning of each month. This six-month forecasting is intended to keep clients informed about products and when they will become available.

All ABS core statistical and other statistical publications that usually have a catalogue number will be detailed as well as prominent non-statistical publications such as the ABS Annual Report and Australian Statistics Advisory Council Annual Report.

Access 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' from the ABS Home page via 'Future Releases' or use this [link](#).

Information on all ABS product releases can also be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#).



This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases**, **Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.

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## QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE

[This page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is covered.

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# Population



## POPULATION

[Population change, Queensland](#)

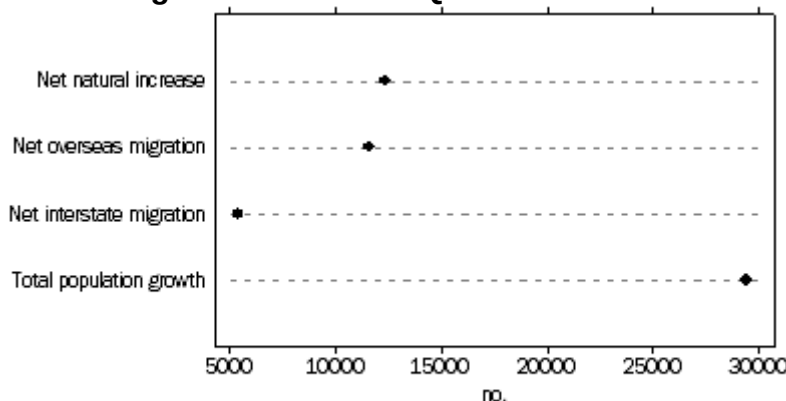
[Regional population growth](#)

## POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,349,500 at 31 December 2008, an increase of 106,700 (2.5%) since 31 December 2007. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 31 December 2008.

Between the September 2008 quarter and the December 2008 quarter, 42% (12,400 persons) of the total population increase of 29,400 persons was due to natural increase (excess of births over deaths), 39% (11,600 persons) to net overseas migration and 18% (5,400 persons) attributable to net interstate migration.

**Population Change from Previous Quarter - December 2008 quarter**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2008, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,293,900 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

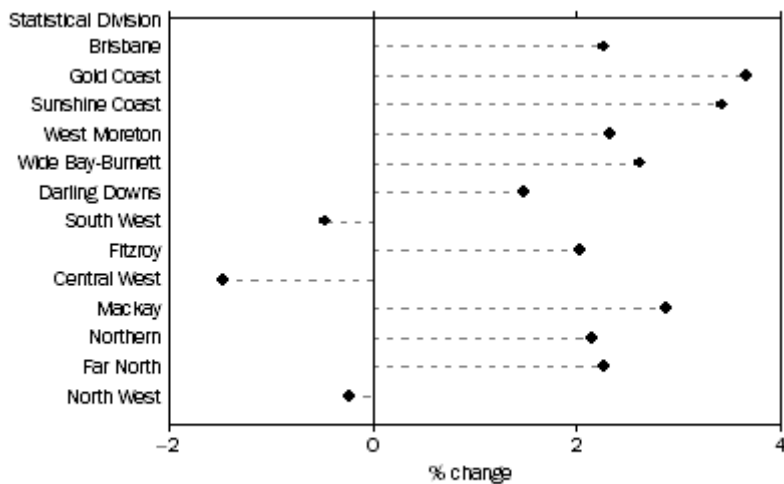
### Regional Population<sup>(a)</sup>, By Statistical Division - At 30 June - 2001, 2006, 2007 and 2008

	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007 '000	2008 '000
Statistical division				
Brisbane	1 663.1	1 857.8	1 902.2	1 945.6
Gold Coast	387.1	466.4	484.6	497.8
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	304.1	312.8
West Moreton	77.2	86.4	88.6	90.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	232.0	264.1	271.3	278.0
Darling Downs	209.0	225.8	228.8	231.6
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2	26.2
Fitzroy	186.5	206.2	210.9	214.8
Central West	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.3
Mackay	137.5	159.8	163.6	167.7
Northern	190.3	209.9	215.4	220.7
Far North	224.2	247.3	254.3	262.1
North West	34.3	33.2	33.5	33.7
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3 628.9</b>	<b>4 090.9</b>	<b>4 196.0</b>	<b>4 293.9</b>

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001, preliminary rebased for 2006 on results of the Census of Population and Housing, 2006, revised for 2007 and preliminary for 2008. For all years, Statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008 Edition.  
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the seven years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2008 were: Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.7%, Sunshine Coast (3.4%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.2%), South West (-0.5%) and Central West (-1.5%).

### Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2008



Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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## Labour Force



### LABOUR FORCE

#### LABOUR FORCE

[Job vacancies](#)

[Employed persons](#)

[Unemployment](#)

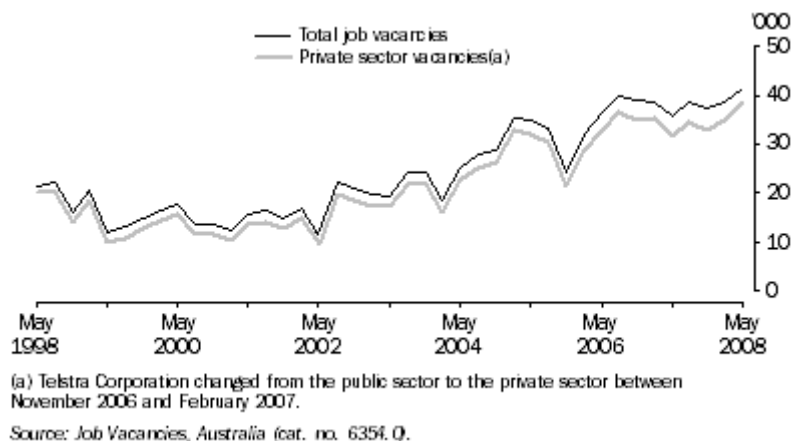
[Participation Rate](#)

[Employed persons by industry](#)

#### JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 41,600 in May 2008 from 38,600 in February 2008. The May 2008 vacancies were 17% higher than in May 2007. Public sector vacancies accounted for around one in ten (7.7%) of total job vacancies in May 2008.

**Job Vacancies, Original - Queensland**

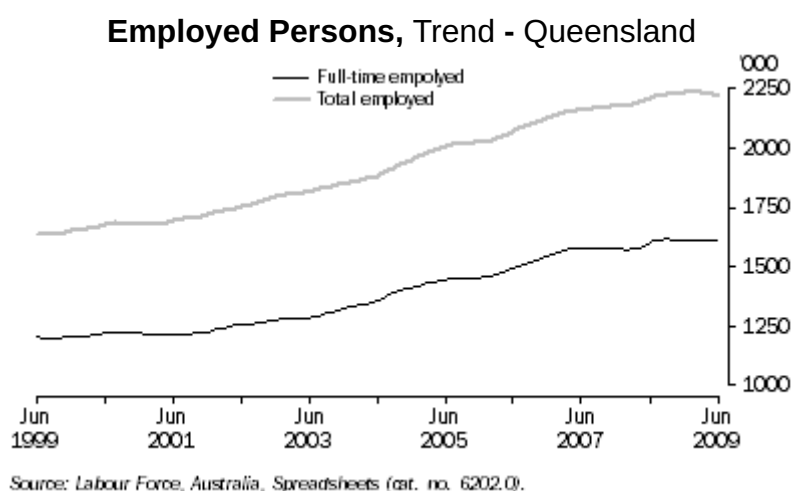


Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This is the final issue for 2008. The Survey of Job Vacancies will not be conducted during 2008-09. The survey will be reinstated for the November 2009 reference period.

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## EMPLOYED PERSONS

In June 2009, total employment in Queensland in trend terms fell slightly to 2,221,800 persons. Full-time employed persons (1,670,100) accounted for 72% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 64% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons.

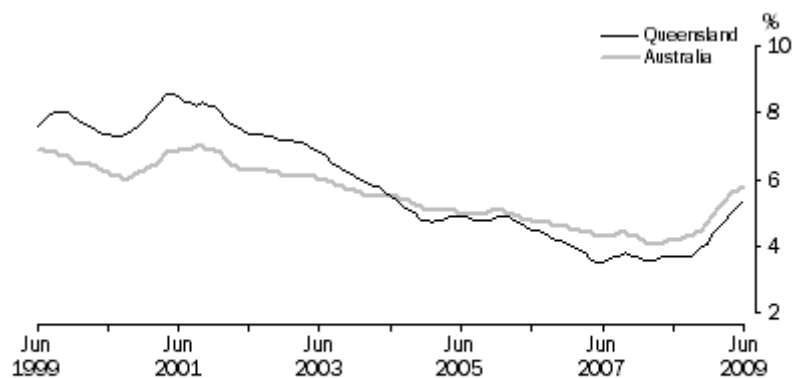


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## UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for June 2009 was 126,500 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 5.4%. Since July 2004, in trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.

### Unemployment Rate(a), Trend

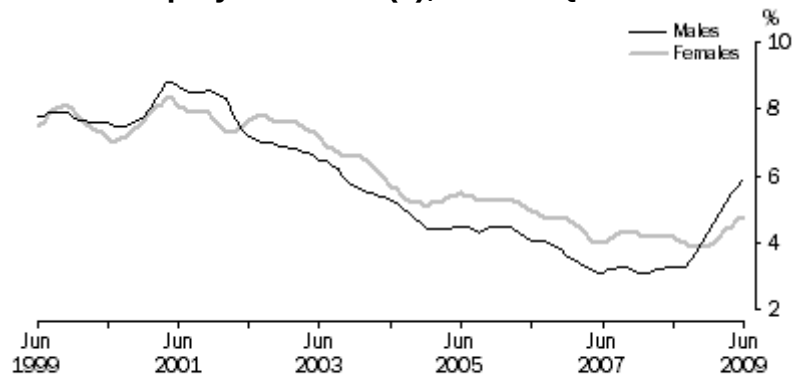


(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

In Queensland in June 2009 the male unemployment rate was 5.9%. The corresponding female unemployment rate was 4.8%. Male unemployment rates have exceeded female unemployment rates since November 2008. This is a recent change from the pattern of female unemployment rates exceeding their male counterparts from May 2002 to October 2008.

### Unemployment Rate(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Series break at April 2001.

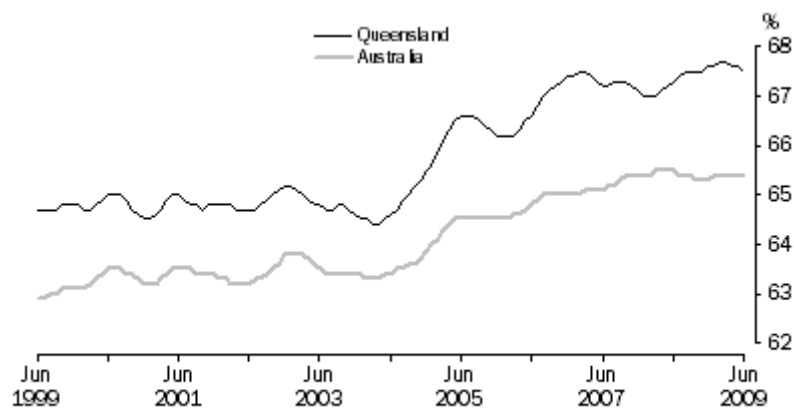
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

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## PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in June 2009 was 67.5%. This rate is 2.8 percentage points higher than in June 1999. Queensland has recorded participation rates equal to or higher than the national average since September 1988.

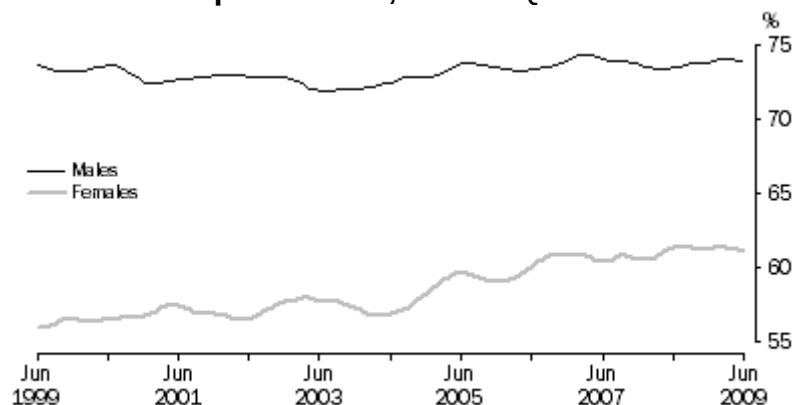
### Participation Rate, Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, (cat. no. 6202.0).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since June 2006 and recorded 61.1% in June 2009. This is a 5.2 percentage points increase on the female participation rate recorded in June 1999. The male participation rate in June 2009 was 74.0% which was 0.3 percentage points higher than the rate recorded for June 1999.

### Participation Rate, Trend - Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

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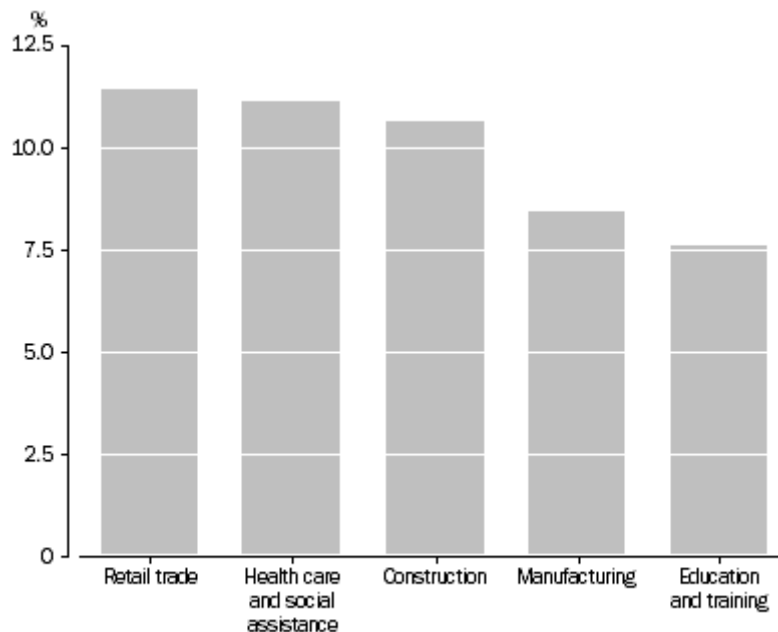
## EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,220,400 employed persons in Queensland in May 2009. The five industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (253,200), Construction (235,000), Health care and social assistance (246,100), Manufacturing (187,100) and Education and training (168,800). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas, water and waste services (29,300), Information, media and telecommunications (34,900) and Arts and recreation services (38,100).

The five industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for almost one half (49%) of Queensland's employed persons.

**Employed Persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland - May 2009**





Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year May 2008 to May 2009, the greatest proportional increase of employed persons occurred in the Mining industry (27%). In the same period, Agriculture, forestry and fishing had the greatest proportional decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 18%.

**Note:** Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Prices



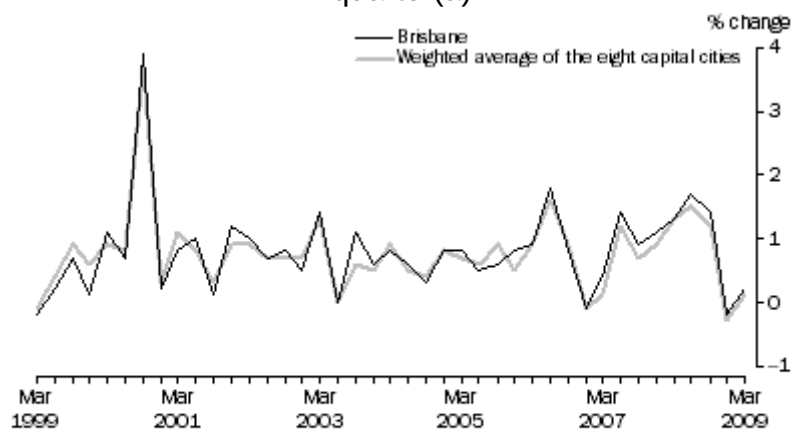
### PRICES

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 3.1% in the 12 months to March quarter 2009 compared with a 2.5% increase in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Brisbane recorded the highest rise of any capital city. This higher result was largely due to stronger than average rises in housing and household contents and services.

Between the December quarter 2008 and the March quarter 2009 the Brisbane CPI increased by 0.2% compared with an increase of 0.1% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities. The food group recorded the largest positive contribution to the quarterly movement in all cities with the exception of Darwin.

## Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter(a)



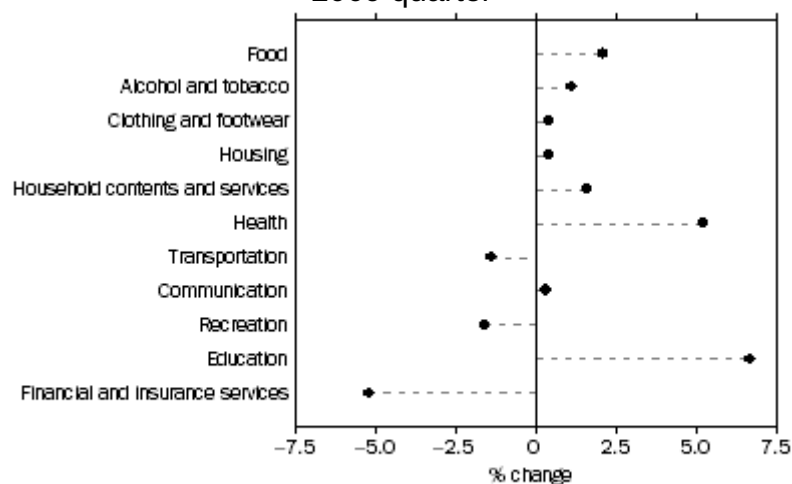
(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the March 2009 quarter, the majority of Brisbane price categories groups increased compared with the previous quarter. The largest increases were Education (6.7%), Health (5.2%) and Food (2.1%).

Over the same period, Financial and Insurance services decreased 5.2%, Recreation 1.6% and Transportation 1.4%.

## CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: March 2009 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Production



## PRODUCTION

### PRODUCTION

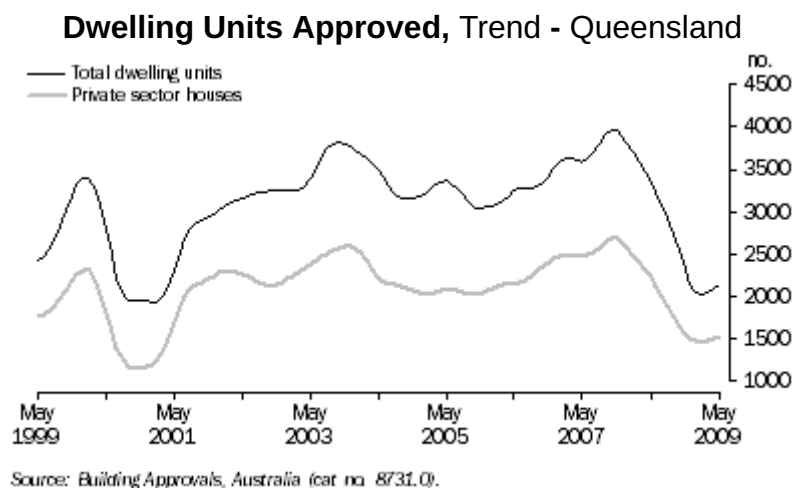
Building approvals

Building activity

Engineering construction

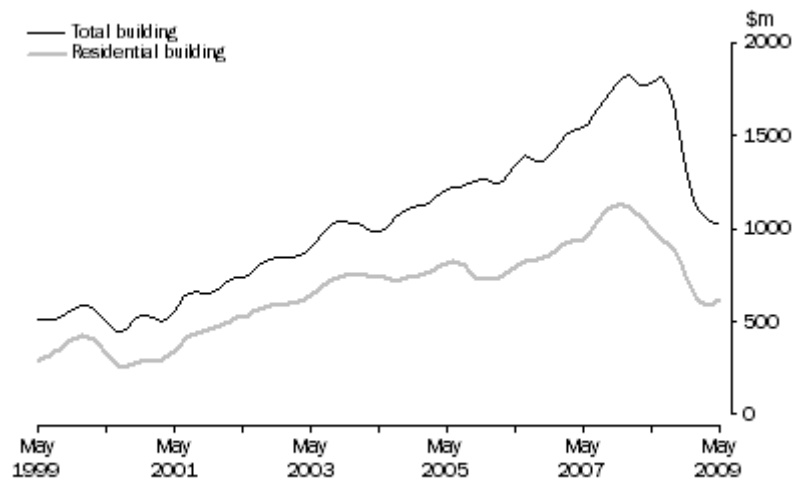
### BUILDING APPROVALS

In May 2009, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 2,142. This was an increase of 2.7% from the previous month, the third monthly increase following sixteen consecutive monthly falls. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 1,537 approvals which represents nearly three-quarters (72%) of total dwelling units approved.



In May 2009, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,024.4 million, a 0.8% decrease from the previous month and a 43% decrease from May 2008. Residential buildings accounted for 60% of the total value of buildings.

### Value of Building Approved, Trend - Queensland



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no.8731.0).

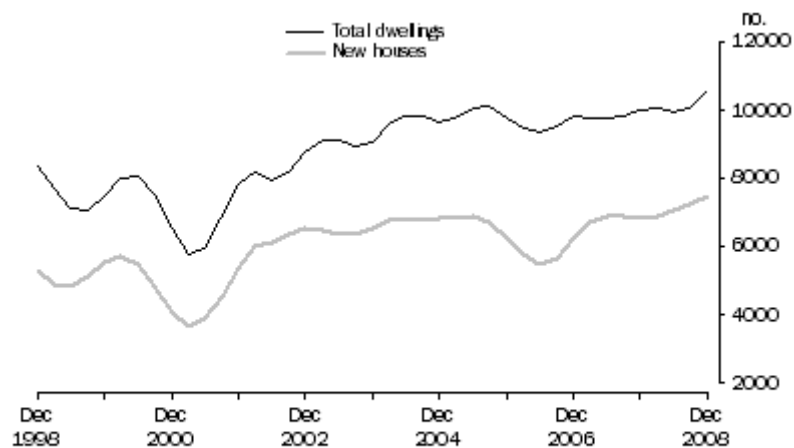
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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## BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the December 2008 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in trend terms in Queensland was 10,588. This is an increase of 5.3% from the September 2008 quarter. There were 7,456 new houses completed during the December 2008 quarter which represents 70% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

### Dwellings Completed(a), Trend - Queensland

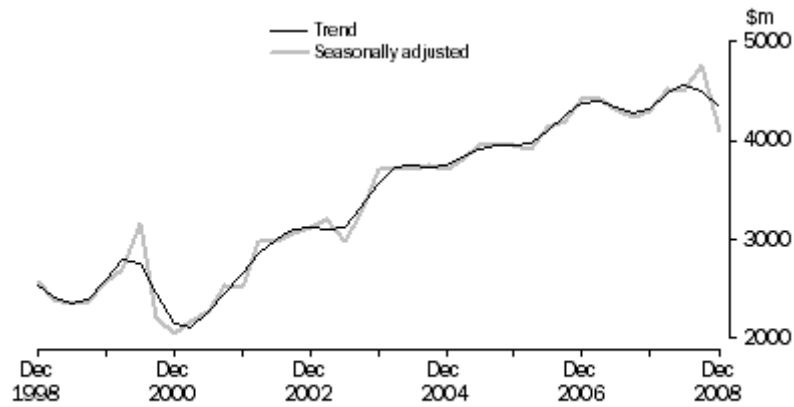


(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

In the December 2008 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,338.9 million, a 0.3% increase from December 2007 quarter.

### Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

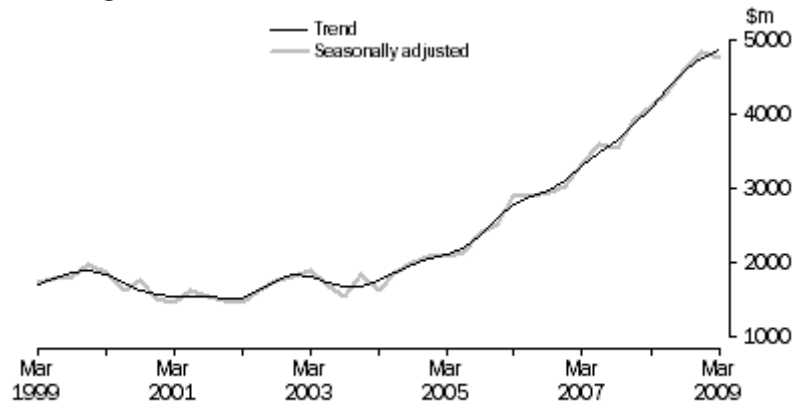
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the December 2008 and March 2009 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 2.1% to \$4,866 million. This continues the period of strong growth since September 2003 quarter.

### Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Housing Finance

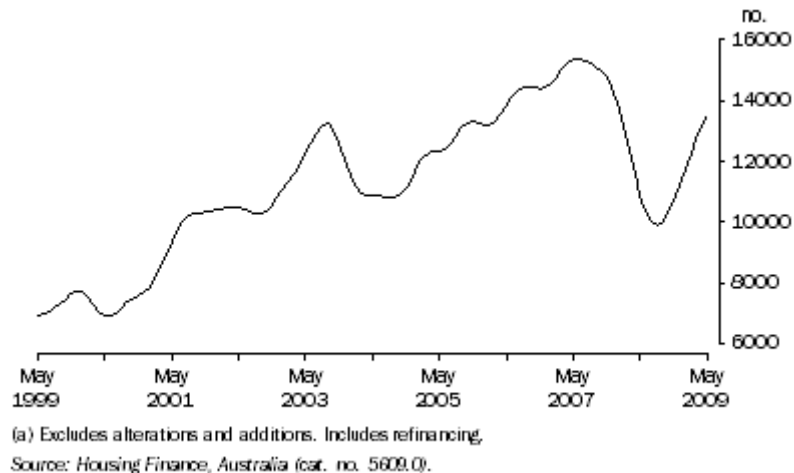


## HOUSING FINANCE

### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

In Queensland, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms increased to 13,513 (up 2.7%) from April 2009 to May 2009, the ninth consecutive monthly increase.

#### Housing Finance Commitments, (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland

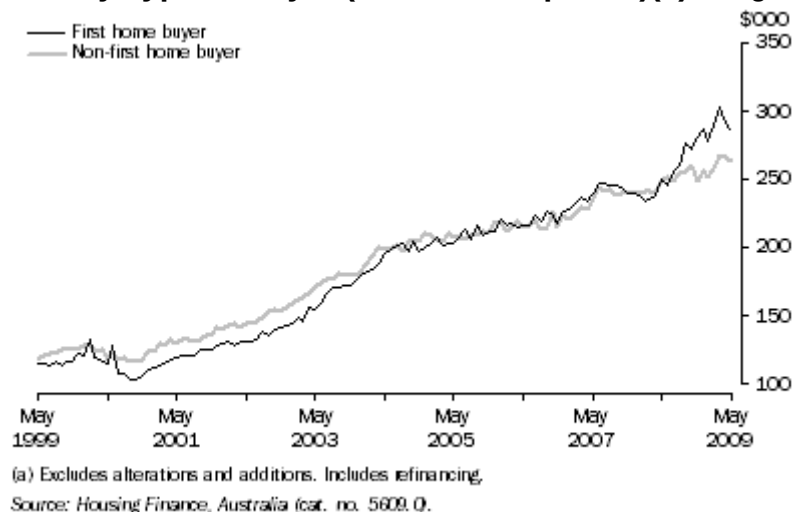


The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland increased by 3.3% to \$3,706 million, from April 2009 to May 2009. Over the year to May 2009, in trend estimate terms, the value of housing finance commitments showed an increase of 39%.

Since May 1999, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$116,800 to \$269,400.

In May 2009, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$285,200) decreased 2.2% from the previous month. The May 2009 average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$263,200) decreased 1.3% from the previous month.

#### Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland





Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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## Incomes



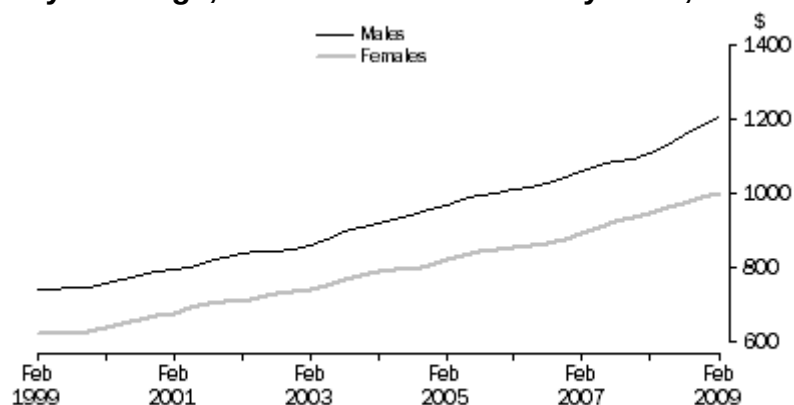
### INCOMES

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 8.0% to \$1,133.90 in the 12 months to February 2009. Nationally, the corresponding increase was lower at 5.9% (up to \$1,183.10).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 9.0% for males and 5.1% for females over the 12 months to February 2009. The February 2009 female estimate of \$999.40 was 83% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,208.30.

#### Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Trend - Queensland



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat no. 6302.0).

More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Consumption and Investment



## CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

### CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

#### Retail trade

#### New motor vehicle sales

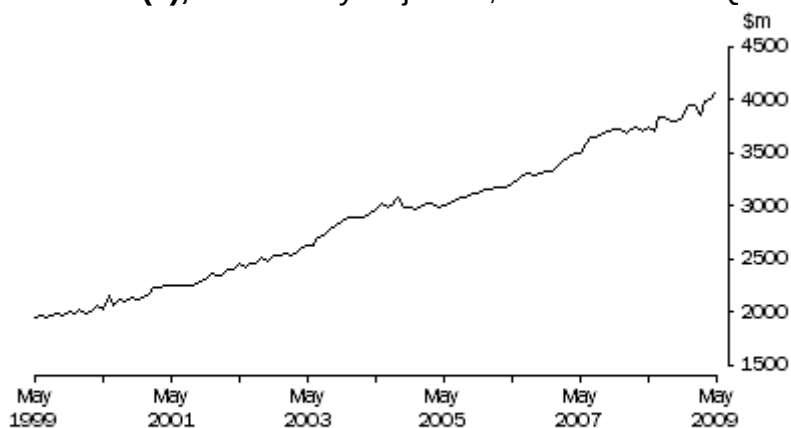
#### Private new capital expenditure

### RETAIL TRADE

The Federal Government Economic Security Strategy Package implemented in December 2008 has impacted on Australian retail turnover. If trend estimates were to be calculated without fully accounting for this irregular event, they would be likely to provide a misleading view of the underlying trend in retail activity. Until data is available in future months, it is not possible to determine the trend in retail turnover through the period affected by the stimulus package. As a result, the retail trend series have been suspended as at November 2008.

The May 2009 seasonally adjusted estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$4,074 million, a 1.5% increase from April 2009. Food retailing accounted for the greatest proportion of retail turnover in April 2009, at 42%, followed by Household good retailing, at 15%.

#### **Retail Turnover(a), Seasonally Adjusted, All Industries - Queensland**



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Retail Trade Trends, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

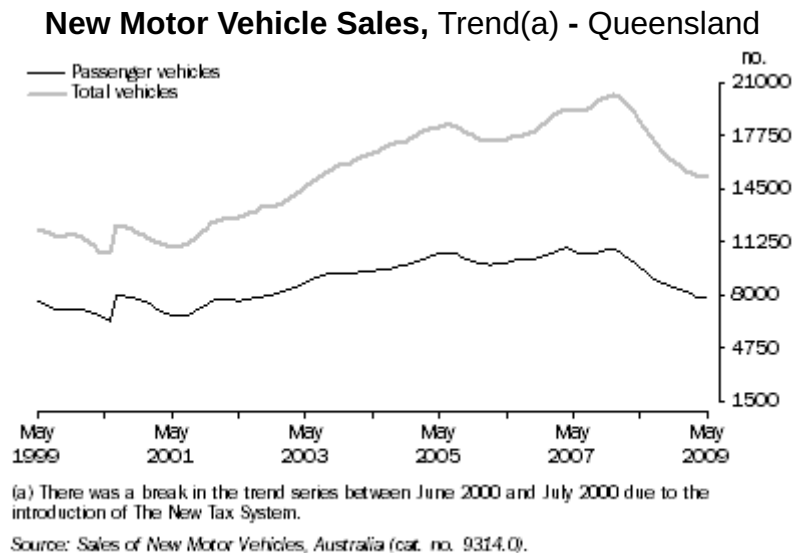
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### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, 7,779 new passenger vehicles and 15,186 new vehicles in total were sold in

Queensland in May 2009. Corresponding sales for Australia were 42,209 and 72,352. When comparing May 2009 with April 2009, Queensland recorded a decrease of 0.6% in passenger vehicle sales. However, total new vehicle sales recorded no change between April 2009 and May 2009, following sixteen consecutive monthly falls.

In May 1999, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 63% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By May 2009, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 51%.



Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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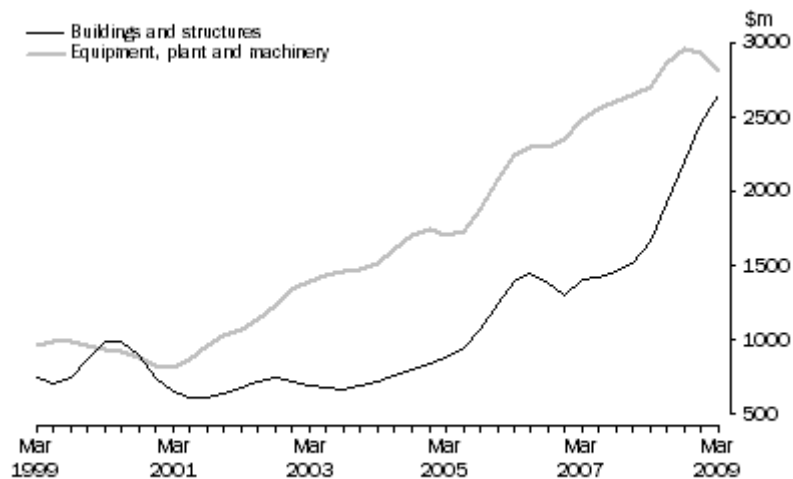
## PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the December 2008 and the March 2009 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 1.7% to \$5,480 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 4.0% to \$2,814 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 7.7% to \$2,649 million.

Comparing the March 2009 quarter with the March 2008 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 26%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery grew by 4.1% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 59%.

**Private New Capital Expenditure, Trend, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland: by quarter**



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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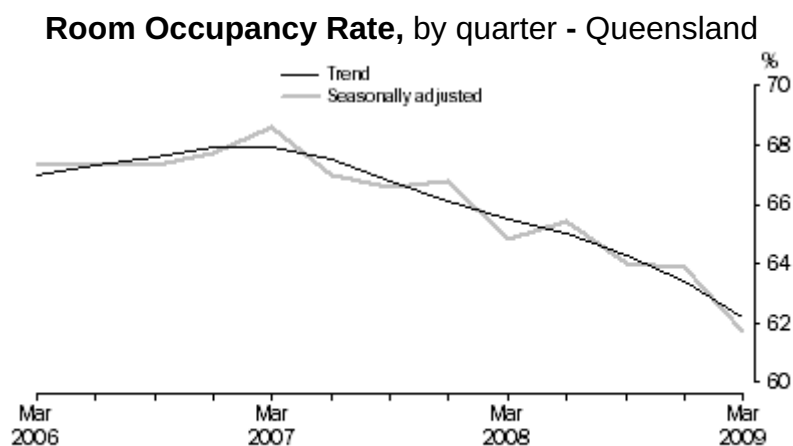
## Tourist Accommodation



### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

#### QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the March 2009 quarter, there were 1,138 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 62,041 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland was 62.2%, slightly lower than the national average (62.7%).



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001).

In the March 2009 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.3 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of total accommodation takings for Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms was \$508.8 million in the March 2009 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

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## Interstate Trade

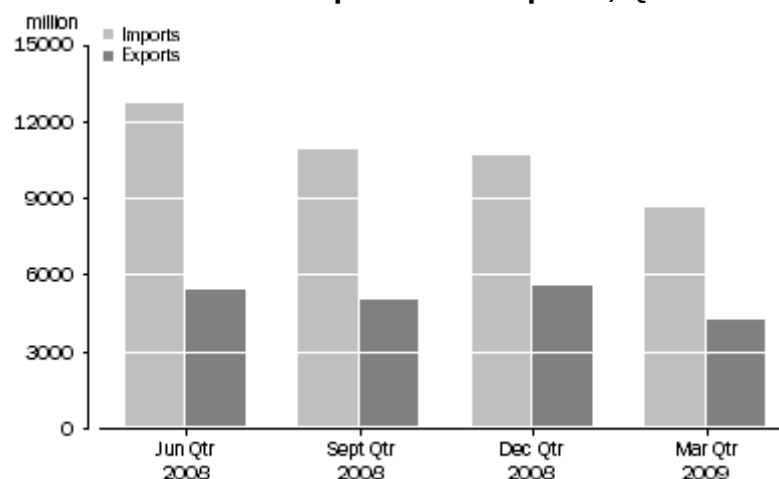


### INTERSTATE TRADE

#### QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the March quarter 2009 was \$8,598.5 million, a 19% decrease from the previous quarter. The value of interstate exports in the March quarter 2009 was \$4,190.5 million, a 25% decrease from the previous quarter.

**Value of Interstate Imports and Exports, Queensland**



Source: *Interstate Trade, Queensland* (cat. no. 8502.3)

Note: Interstate trade data are released quarterly. This is the fourth quarter for which the Queensland interstate trade estimates have been produced using sample survey methodology. As the new methodology differs significantly from that of the old survey, the results should be considered a break in series.

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Interstate Trade, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8502.3) or by contacting Queensland Interstate Trade on 1800 654 467. This is the first

## State Accounts



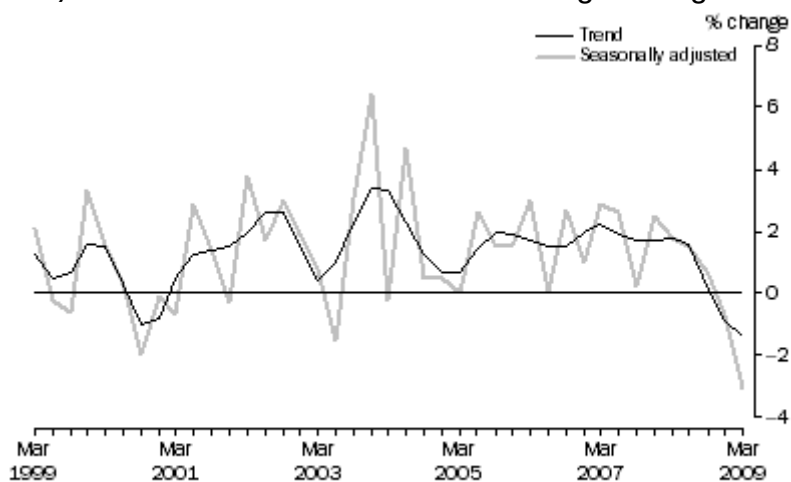
### STATE ACCOUNTS

#### STATE ACCOUNTS

Queensland's March quarter 2009 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$56,734 million, a \$830 million (1.4%) decrease from the December quarter 2008. Australia's Domestic Final Demand decreased 0.3% over the same period, to \$283,026 million.

South Australia (up 0.6%), was the only state or territory to record positive growth in trend terms in the March quarter 2009.

**State Final Demand**, Chain volume measures - Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

## Articles

### ARTICLES

#### ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2008



This article presents crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by Queensland police in the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime victimisation in Queensland and a basis for measuring change over time. As not all crimes are reported to or recorded by police, other data sources can assist in providing a more comprehensive view of crime levels in society.

Index of previous articles

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles.

## Index of Articles

Issue	Article Title
<b>2009</b>	
June	Land Management and Farming in Queensland, 2007-08
May	Causes of Death, Queensland, 2007
April	Criminal Courts in Queensland, 2007-08
February	150 Years of Queensland's Economic History: Key Dates, Facts and Figures
January	Deaths, Queensland, 2007
<b>2008</b>	
November	Births, Queensland, 2007
October	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
August	Natural Resource Management on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007
	Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007
June	Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007
	Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
April	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland
<b>2007</b>	
December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release
	Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006
	Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05
	Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

# About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

## Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2008 (Feature Article)



### RECORDED CRIME - VICTIMS, QUEENSLAND, 2008

Introduction

Number of victims

Sex and age of victim

Location of offence

Weapon use

Outcome of investigation

Relationship of offender to victim

Further information

End notes

### INTRODUCTION

This article presents crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by Queensland police in the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime victimisation in Queensland and a basis for measuring change over time. As not all crimes are reported to or recorded by police, other data sources can assist in providing a more comprehensive view of crime levels in society.

Depending on the type of offence, a victim in the recorded crime collection can be a person, a premises, an organisation or a motor vehicle. A person reporting a crime with multiple offences in the same incident may either be counted multiple times, or may be counted only once, depending on the types of offences committed during the incident. For example, a victim who was robbed and abducted in the same incident would be counted separately as a victim under the offences of robbery and kidnapping/abduction. Conversely, a victim of multiple assaults in the same incident would be counted only once as the offences

committed fall within the same offence group. For these reasons, it is not meaningful to aggregate the number of victims across each offence type and produce a 'total number of victims'; it is only meaningful to look at victim counts within each offence category.

For scope and coverage issues and a comprehensive list of terms and concepts used in this article please refer to the Explanatory Notes and Glossary in Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 4510.0).

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## NUMBER OF VICTIMS<sup>1</sup>

Compared with 2007, the number of victims recorded by Queensland police in 2008 decreased for manslaughter, kidnapping/abduction, blackmail/extortion, motor vehicle theft and other theft. The offence categories recording the largest declines were manslaughter (down 50%) and kidnapping/abduction (down 13%). Conversely, there was an increase in the number of victims of murder (up 5.8%), attempted murder (up 4.3%), assault (up 0.6%) and sexual assault (up 1.4%). Robbery and unlawful entry with intent also increased during this period.

### VICTIMS(a), Offence category, Queensland, 1999 - 2008

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(b)	2008
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	64	78	66	59	63	56	47	59	52	55
Attempted murder	112	123	156	128	113	95	82	67	70	73
Manslaughter	14	7	14	18	4	13	3	9	6	3
Total homicide and related offences	190	208	236	205	180	164	132	135	128	131
Assault	18,425	18,707	20,237	20,849	19,009	18,798	19,233	19,709	19,298	19,423
Sexual assault	3,550	3,752	4,086	4,797	3,792	4,256	4,155	4,606	4,377	4,440
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	93	95	76	75	92	109	85	59	69	60
Robbery										
Armed robbery	1,257	1,198	1,168	886	957	855	845	930	750	846
Unarmed robbery	1,213	1,159	1,382	1,160	1,111	1,036	1,058	995	1,018	960
Total robbery	2,470	2,357	2,550	2,046	2,068	1,891	1,903	1,925	1,768	1,806
Blackmail/extortion	70	63	89	57	63	58	59	78	58	54
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	56,361	58,750	55,590	51,659	47,547	42,581	37,827	37,304	32,071	31,719
Other	17,828	18,533	18,133	16,595	15,015	13,977	12,847	13,246	12,117	12,699
Total unlawful entry with intent	74,189	77,283	73,723	68,254	62,562	56,558	50,674	50,550	44,188	44,418
Motor vehicle theft	18,249	18,623	17,468	15,854	13,333	12,407	11,300	10,191	9,128	8,468
Other theft(e)	105,169	112,319	116,820	116,989	112,297	100,267	93,386	89,365	77,738	77,364

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence. Please refer to End Note 1.

(b) Property offences are no longer comparable from 2007. Please refer to End Note 2.

(c) The offence of driving causing death is excluded as it is no longer available at the national level as not all jurisdictions can supply this information.

(d) The increase from 2003 to 2004 is possibly a result of increased public awareness of these types of offences. The media and the police had established a working partnership to encourage immediate reporting of kidnapping/abduction offences and thereby increase the chances of apprehending the offenders responsible.

(e) Leaving a restaurant without paying forms part of the offence category of other theft for this collection. Queensland, however, has excluded this offence type from this category, but may include it in categories out of scope of this collection.

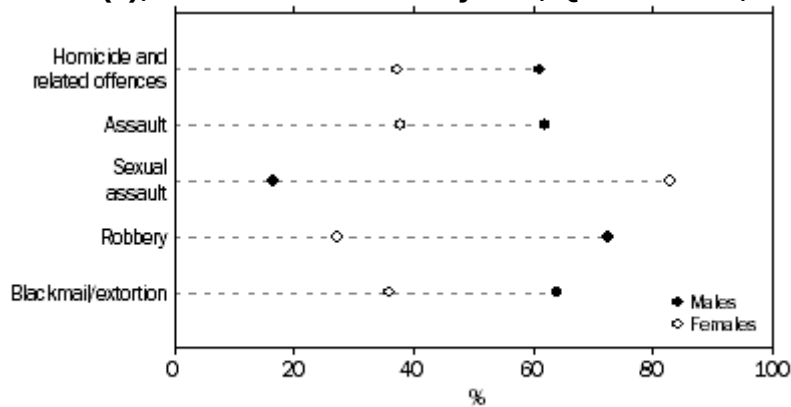
Source: Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 4510.0)

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## SEX AND AGE OF VICTIM

In Queensland in 2008, more males than females were victims of homicide and related offences (61% were male), assault (62%), robbery (73%) and blackmail/extortion (64%). For sexual assault the majority of victims were female (83%).

**VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by sex, Queensland, 2008**



(a) Does not include victims for whom sex was not specified. Excludes organisations as victims.

During 2008, 28% (37 victims) of homicide and related offences were aged 45 years and over. Persons aged 25 - 34 years contributed a further 23%.

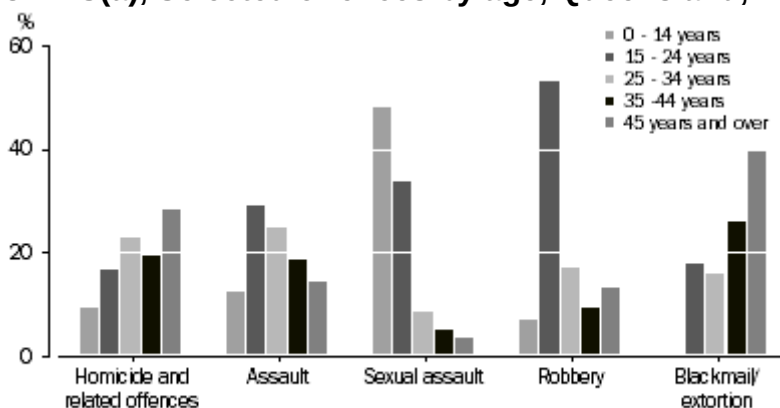
Nearly one in three (29%) victims of assault were aged 15 - 24 years. Persons aged 25 - 34 years contributed a further 25%.

Nearly one half (48%) of victims of sexual assault in Queensland were aged 0 - 14 years. Persons aged 15 - 24 years contributed a further 34%.

Over one half (53%) of victims of robbery were aged 15 - 24 years.

Nearly two-thirds of victims of blackmail/extortion were aged over 35 years (26% for persons aged 35 - 44 years and 40% for persons aged 45 years and over).

**VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by age, Queensland, 2008**



(a) Does not include victims for whom age was not stated. Excludes organisations as victims.

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## LOCATION OF OFFENCE<sup>3</sup>

Residential locations were the most likely place of occurrence for homicide and related offences. Over two-thirds (67%) of murders and nearly three out of four (74%) attempted murders occurred in a residential location.

Assault victims were most likely to be subject to this offence in either a community location (39% of assault victims) or a residential location (37%). Over two-thirds (67%) of sexual assault offences occurred in a residential location.

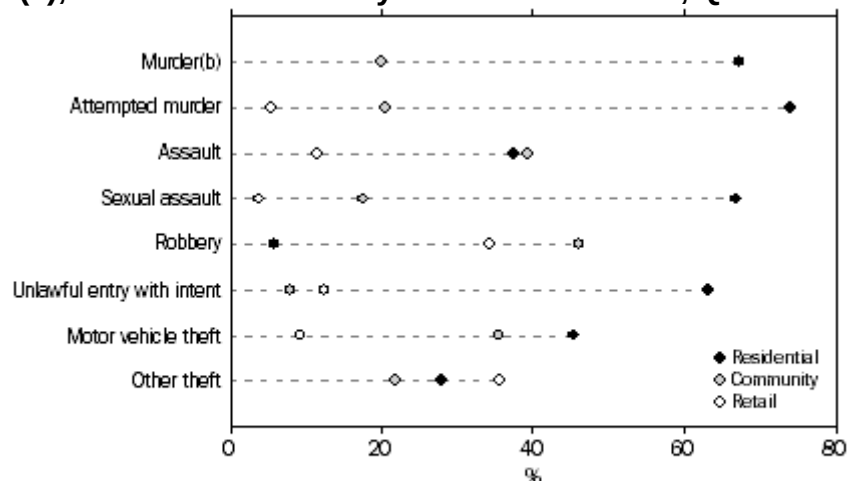
The majority of victims of kidnapping/abduction were taken from a community location, namely a street/footpath (60%).

Nearly one half (46%) of robberies occurred in a community location and a further 34% occurred in a retail location. There were differences in location of offence for armed and unarmed robbery. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of unarmed robbery occurred in a community location compared with 27% of armed robberies. Over one half of armed robberies occurred in a retail location compared with 20% of unarmed robberies.

For the offence unlawful entry with intent, the most common type of location was residential locations (63%), followed by retail locations (13%).

Motor vehicle theft was most likely to occur in a residential location (45% of motor vehicle thefts) or a community location (36%) while other theft was most likely to occur in a retail location (36% of other thefts).

**VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by selected locations, Queensland, 2008**



(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence. Please refer to End Note 1.  
(b) Retail location data for murder is not available for publication.

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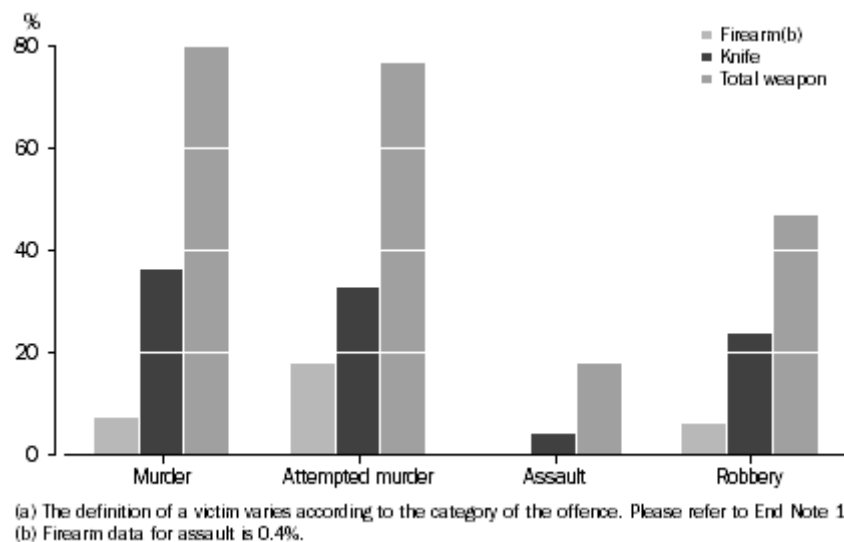
## WEAPON USE

In Queensland in 2008, a weapon was used in 80% of murders, 77% of attempted murders and 47% of robberies. A knife was the most common type of weapon used in committing these offences: 36% of murder victims, 33% of attempted murder victims and 24% of robbery victims were subjected to an offence involving a knife. A firearm was involved in 18% of attempted murder offences, 7.3% of murder offences and 6.3% of robbery offences.

In the committing of sexual assaults, 1.4% of these offences involved the use of a weapon.

A weapon was not involved in 88% of kidnapping/abduction offences and 82% of assaults.

**VICTIMS(a), Weapon used in commission of offence, Queensland, 2008**



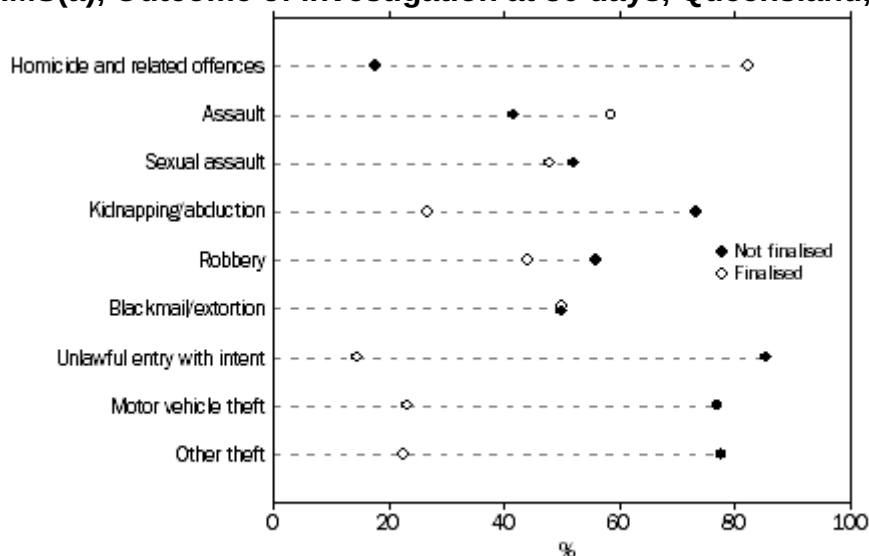
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## OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION

In Queensland in 2008, 82% of the police investigations into homicide and related offences and 58% for assault were finalised within 30 days of the recording of the incident by police.

The lowest proportions of finalisations at 30 days were for victims of unlawful entry with intent (15%), other theft (22%) and motor vehicle theft (23%).

### VICTIMS(a), Outcome of investigation at 30 days, Queensland, 2008



(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence. Please refer to End Note 1.

Of the 6,474 unlawful entry with intent offences finalised, 96% had an offender proceeded against. Other theft (91%) and robbery (89%) also had high proportions of finalised investigations where the offender was proceeded against. Sexual assault (63%) and blackmail/extortion (70%) had the lowest proportions of finalised investigations where the offender was proceeded against.

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## RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM

In Queensland in 2008, over half (55%) the victims of homicide and related offences knew



their offender. Their current partner was reported to be the offender in 11% of cases.

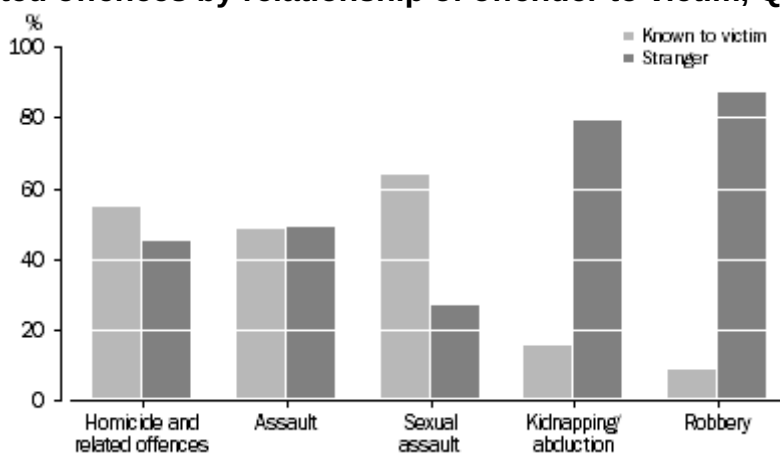
Of the 19,423 victims of assaults recorded by Queensland police, nearly half (49%) knew their offender. Victims of assault reported the offender to be their current partner in 6.5% of cases (1,268 victims). Male victims of assault were most likely to not know the offender (59% or 7,096 victims).

In 2008 there were 4,440 sexual assault victims; most victims knew the offender (64% or 2,847 victims). The offender was a partner for 131 victims (3.0%) and another family member in the case of 404 victims (9.1%).

Kidnapping/ abduction victims (total of 60 victims) did not know the offender in 79% of cases.

The vast majority (87% or 1,096 victims) of robbery victims indicated that the offender was unknown to them.

#### **VICTIMS, Selected offences by relationship of offender to victim, Queensland, 2008**



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#### **FURTHER INFORMATION**

Further information on this topic can be accessed in Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 4510.0).

In addition to recorded crime statistics, the ABS collects information in household surveys from members of the public on their experiences of crime.

Information for assault and sexual assault, as well as data for a range of other offences, are available from the 2005 ABS National Crime and Safety Survey (NCSS) and the 2005 ABS Personal Safety Survey (PSS). The NCSS measured people's perceptions of crime in the community and whether or not the crimes were reported to police. Detailed information about the survey results can be found in Crime and Safety, Australia, Apr 2005 (cat. no. 4509.0). The PSS measured people's experience of violence, harassment or stalking. Detailed information about the survey results can be found in Personal Safety Survey, Australia, 2005 (cat. no. 4906.0).

Caution should be exercised in making any direct comparisons between recorded crime statistics and data from ABS household surveys due to the different scope and coverage, methods of measurement and sources of error.

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#### **END NOTES**

1. The definition of a victim varies according to the offence category:

- For murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction, the victim is an individual person.
- For robbery, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation. Where the robbery involves an organisation or business, the element of property ownership is the key to determining the number and type of robbery victims. If the robbery only involves property belonging to an organisation, then one victim (i.e. the organisation) is counted regardless of the number of employees from which the property is taken. However, if robbery of an organisation also involves personal property in an employee's custody, then both the organisation and employee(s) are counted as victims.
- For blackmail/extortion, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation.
- For unlawful entry with intent, the victim is the place/premise which is defined as a single connected property that is owned, rented or occupied by the same person or group of people.
- For motor vehicle theft, the victim is the motor vehicle.
- For other theft, the victim is either an individual person or an organisation.

2. Victim counts for property offences prior to 2007 are no longer comparable and should not be compared. A new IT system, QPRIME was introduced in June 2007 resulting in changes to the way in which victim counts were recorded. Data from 2007 are likely to be undercounted for property offences, however, this cannot be quantified. Related offence information such as weapons, location and Indigenous status have also been affected.

3. Location of offence is the initial site where an offence occurred, determined on the basis of use or function. Any surrounding land, yard or parking area connected to the building or facility, as well as any other structures existing at the location are assigned to the same category of use. Locations which are multifunctional are categorised according to their primary function, with the exception of a multifunctional location which includes the provision of residential accommodation. Those parts used for residential purposes are classified to 'residential' regardless of the main function of the location.

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